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SPLITTING' TELLS THE WHOLE STORY

More Fish Down Here From Boston to Go Under Salt.

Yesterday, steamer Surf brought down 70,000 pounds fresh fish here from Boston, to split. Sch. Fannie Belle Atwood is also here from Boston with 100,000 pounds and the sch. Lucinda I. Lowell with 25,000, all to go under salt.

The gill netters averaged their usual haul yesterday. Codfish are finding a slow market, and several of the boats sent their fares to the splitters.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail

Str. Surf, via Boston, 70,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Lucinda I. Lowell, via Boston, 25,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Fannie Belle Atwood, via Boston, 100,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Quartette, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Robert and Edwin, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Quoddy, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Rough Rider, gill netting, 1200 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Ethel, gill netting 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Sawyer, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Jeffery, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Dolphin, gill netting, 1600 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Medomak, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Naomi Bruce, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Rose Standish, shore.
Sch. Evelyn M. Thompson, shore.
Str. Evelyn H., gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Julia May, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Lorena, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
Italian boats, shore, 5000 lbs. fresh fish.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Philip P. Manta, haddocking.
Sch. Rose Standish, haddocking.
Steamer Surf, beam trawling.
Sch. Emily Sears, haddocking.
Sch. Ingomar, halibuting.
Sch. Natalie Hammond, halibuting.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Handline Georges codfish, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$3.75; snappers, \$2.75.
Georges halibut codfish, large, \$3.50; medium, \$3.50.
Cusk, large, \$2.50; medium, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.50.
Hake, \$1.50.
Haddock, \$1.75.
Pollock, \$1.75.

Fresh Fish.

Splitting prices:
Haddock, \$1 per cwt.

Western cod, large, \$2; medium, \$1.60; snappers, 75c.
Eastern cod, large, \$1.90; medium, \$1.50; snappers, 75c.
All codfish, not gilled, 10c per 100 pounds less than above.
Peak cod, \$1.80 for large; medium, \$1.40.
Hake, \$1.
Cusk, large, \$1.50; medium, \$1.10; snappers, 50c.
Pollock, round, 80c; dressed, 90c.
Fresh halibut 11c per lb. for white, 8c for gray.
Fresh herring, \$2.50 per bbl. for bait, \$2 to freeze.

BIG TRIPS RULE AT NEW PIER

Sch. Mary P. Goulart is Highliner Today With 135,000 Pounds Fresh.

Big fares continue to rule at Boston, with off shore prices correspondingly low. Since yesterday, the largest fares in are schs. Mary F. Sears, Rose Dorothea and Mary P. Goulart. The latter hauls for 135,000 pounds.

The drifters are finding a few fish, the Good Luck having 30,000 cod, the largest of the season.

Wholesalers paid \$1.50 to \$4 a hundred pounds for haddock, \$2 for large and \$1.75 for market cod, \$1 to \$1.50 for hake, \$1.50 for pollock, \$1 for cusk and 11 cents and 9 cent a pound for fresh halibut.

Boston Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

ARRIVALS AT BOSTON FISH PIER

Sch. Mary F. Sears, 500 haddock, 50,000 cod, 1000 halibut.
Sch. Rose Dorothea, 38,000 haddock, 43,000 cod, 4500 halibut.
Sch. Mary P. Goulart, 75,000 haddock, 60,000 cod.
Sch. Hortense, 1000 haddock, 12,000 cod.
Sch. Good Luck, 1800 haddock, 30,000 cod.
Sch. Thomas Brundage, 500 haddock, 26,000 cod.
Sch. Elizabeth, 1000 cod.
Sch. Mary E. Sennett, 1500 haddock, 11,000 cod.

ARRIVALS AT T WHARF.

Sch. Richard, 25,000 fresh fish.
Haddock, \$1.50 to \$4 per cwt.; large cod, \$2; market cod, \$1.75; hake, \$1 to \$1.50; pollock, \$1.50; cusk, \$1; halibut, 11 cents and 9 cents per lb.

Port Aux Basques Weather.

Port aux Basques weather report today: Temperature, 34, wind northwest, 12 miles; cloudy, no precipitation.

Good Stock.

Sch. Natalie Hammond, Capt. Charles Colson, stocked \$3400 and the crew shared \$90 clear on their recent halibuting trip.

PENSACOLA'S WEEK REPORT

Deep-sea crafts discharged more than 300,000 pounds of snappers and groupers at Pensacola during the week ending Saturday. The receipts for the week were above the average, not counting the catches of eight vessels which arrived Saturday.

The best record for the week for the Saunders Fish Company was made by the Maud F. Silva, commanded by Capt. E. F. Pettersen. Capt. Peter Nelson, in command of the Mary B. Greer, made the best record for the week for the Warren Fish Company. Twenty-four crafts arrived up to Saturday night. The respective records of the 18 vessels which have unloaded and weighed their catches are as follows:

E. E. Saunders Company.

	Snappers	Groupers
Flora J. Sears	18,315	4,510
Dorothy	18,000	4,500
Seaconnet	17,645	3,305
Ida M. Silva	20,000
Alcina	20,000	3,885
Cavaller	20,000
Maud F. Silva	28,050	2,005
Sea Em	2,380	720
Favorite	12,285	1,970
Lettie G. Howard ..	12,030	3,080
Emelia Enos	18,325	5,290

Warren Fish Company.

	Snappers	Groupers
Mary B. Greer	23,215	5,550
Galatea	3,505	400
Clara P. Sewell	17,495	3,170
Chicopee	19,235	4,500
Sallie Stearns	13,685	4,000
Total	264,620	46,888

CAUGHT SHARK IN THE BIGHT

A somewhat unusual adventure was experienced the other day by Messrs. B. A. Chater and T. E. Collingwood, who, while peacefully engaged in fishing off Macaulay Point, in a small 16-foot punt, hauled in on their line not only a good-sized codfish, but a hundred pound shark. The fishermen had their tackle out for halibut and cod, and having got a bite from one of the latter, they commenced to pull it in. In struggling for freedom the fish in some way entangled the line around the tail of a shark in such way that made it impossible for either to escape. The shark was brought to the surface after a struggle which lasted for some time. Having tired the animal to the state of exhaustion, the men hoisted it into the boat and fixed its head under one of the seats. This feat was not accomplished without vigorous struggling by the imprisoned shark. The cod was also brought aboard, and with this prize the proud fishermen proceeded to the city and left the shark at P. Burns' meat market, where it might now be seen.—Lunenburg News.

Would Solve Bait Problem.

What is evidently an easy solution of the bait problem is furnished by a correspondent of The North Sydney Herald at Millia Point Boularderie, who writes as follows: "The Bras d'Or Lake is clear of ice and the farmers of this and surrounding districts are getting their gear ready for the Spring fishing."

There are thousands of barrels of herring caught here every year in the month of May and June, and sold as lobster bait to the lobster fishermen on the Southern shore from Gabarous to Canso.

Fifteen and 20 years ago the fishing fleet of Lunenburg took the most of their supply of bait from this lake. The writer has known as many as 100 sail of Nova Scotian, American and French bankers getting their baits around here, but for the last few years there was not one vessel baited for what reason I do not know.

They would rather lay to an anchor in Canso and other harbors for weeks waiting for a chance to the Magdalen Islands, than to come in the Bras d'Or Lake, where they could readily procure a supply of bait.—North Sydney Herald.

Salt Fish Market Tame.

One interesting development has asserted itself in the salt fish trade the past week, the Fishing Gazette comments. There is a scarcity and a quite pronounced demand for dried haddock. It seems unique to mention a commodity in the dried fish trade just now that is stimulating a scarcity value for itself in the face of a demand sufficiently noticeable to emphasize the scarcity of dried haddock.

Said a recognized Boston authority a few days ago: "Salt codfish are in moderate demand and prices easier. The demand for fresh groundfish has been light and some off shore fish have been sold for curing. Recent catches of the gillnetters fishing out of Gloucester have run about two-thirds to haddock."

Said a recognized New York authority a few days ago: "The market for salt fish presents a tame appearance. There is little demand for mackerel or other varieties and prices are in buyers' favor. However, no quotable changes in prices were noted during the interval. Herring is in small supply, while stocks of codfish are not in excess of requirements."

Lenten Demand "Not Up."

Says the Fishing Gazette: It seems to be a unanimous conclusion that the Lenten demand for salt fish did not approach the expectations of the New York handlers of salt fish. The mild weather was one factor to react against the consumption of the salted finny tribe. Mild weather means plentiful fresh fish at cheap prices, and what is more, the price of butter and eggs is relatively low when the moderate temperature sets in. No, the salt fish men did not reap a harvest by any means this season of Lent that has just closed. "But there's always a little in it," to quote one New York salt fish merchant, "and the credit of all the factors in the New York salt fish trade remains as good as ever, while the assets are plentifully evident, too."

Bureau of Fisheries Exhibit at Great Panama Exposition

The principal features of the United States Bureau of Fisheries exhibit at San Francisco are in the southwest corner of the Palace of Food Products and consist of an aquarium and a working hatchery. The aquarium consists of 29 tanks, one of which is 47 feet long, the remainder being 7 feet and 5 feet in length. There are also a circular floor pool 16 feet in diameter, and 2 others of oval shape each 8 feet long, which are designed for seals, turtles, and fishes too large for holding in the aquaria. The aquaria are all of approved modern construction, and are arranged for both salt and fresh water. Closed circulation is employed; that is, the water after passing through the aquaria is used over and over, the reservoirs and filters being beneath the floor. A machine room containing pumps, air circulating apparatus, refrigerating machine, etc., is conveniently located behind the aquaria.

For the original stocking of the aquarium a car load of fishes was brought from the eastern and middle western States and other fresh-water specimens were obtained from Washington, Oregon and California. The collection as a whole, embraces examples of all the principal food and game varieties available at this season. The salt-water fishes came from Monterey and Catalina, and the assortment is quite complete. Some ornamental and curious species are shown, but the object is to confine the exhibit chiefly to food and commercial varieties. As occasion demands further collections will be made in order to maintain an interesting and instructive display as complete as conditions will permit. One of the bureau's six fish-transportation cars is on a railroad siding near the exhibit space and will be used when required for transporting fish and fish eggs. When not engaged in collecting work the car will be open to visitors.

Appliances Used in Cultural Operations.

The fish-cultural appliances of the bureau are illustrated by trout troughs of the standard size and type, a Clark-Williamson trough, a salmon-hatching trough, a shad table equipped with McDonald hatching jars, a battery of Downing jars for hatching whitefish eggs, and a tidal box such as is used in cod work. The series of hatching apparatus is the most comprehensive ever shown at an exposition and illustrates all the principal methods used. Eggs of different species will be hatched during the exposition, varying, of course, with the seasons. Attention is invited to a glass-bottomed trough, lighted from beneath so that the development of the egg and the first movements of the embryo can be observed. Near by is a model of a man taking spawn from a shad and a model of a distribution car. An attendant is always near the hatchery section to furnish all needed explanations.

The propagation and distribution of food fishes is but one branch of the bureau's work. It is also engaged in scientific investigations of the oceans

bordering on the United States and of our interior waters with a view to improving the supply of food fishes, in the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries and study of fishery methods and practices. It has not been practicable to illustrate in detail all the functions discharged, and owing to the limited space allotted the material available for the general exhibit has been arranged as a whole instead of by divisions or sections.

Specialization Exhibits.

There is shown a model of the sponge fisheries, with examples of the commercial sponges of Florida in contrast with those of foreign production, and a series of specimens grown in the course of the bureau's development of a method of sponge culture. Fresh water mussels are propagated by the bureau for the sake of their shells, which are extensively utilized for button making, and two cases are devoted to this subject. A third case contains marine shells which are used for commercial purposes. Near at hand are specimens of crustaceans and mollusks used for food and bait, and a comprehensive series of oyster shells showing types of oysters from different eastern beds. Pacific coast and European waters, examples of oysters transplanted from the east to western waters, curious forms of attachment, and enemies against which the oyster grower must contend.

An important branch of the bureau's work is the supervision of the fur-bearing animals of Alaska and the administration of the fur-seal islands, the Pribilof group in Bering Sea. A comprehensive series of the natural skins of these animals and of the fur seals occupies several cases and a section of wall space. Fur-seal skins are shown from the rough-salted stage in which they are shipped from the islands to the plucked and dyed skins ready for making into garments.

Vessels and Oceanography.

Models of the vessels of the bureau which are used for hydrographic and research work are exhibited, and there is a small historical collection of fishing vessels and boats showing their development from early times.

Examples of apparatus for oceanographic investigations, consisting of hydrographic instruments, dredges, nets, and other collecting implements, and a series of models of traps, weirs, seines, etc., are appropriately displayed.

There is also a collection of fishing tackle filling several cases. On the walls and on swinging screens are pictures of fishing scenes photographs of fish-cultural stations, tabulations of the extent and value of the fishing industry, especially as pertaining to the bureau and related works.

If suitable arrangements can be made, the research steamer Albatross will be anchored off the exposition grounds when not engaged in active duty, and will be open to visitors under proper restrictions.

MARCH PACIFIC HALIBUT CATCH

Following is a list of halibut arrivals on the Pacific coast during March as compiled by the Pacific Fisherman:

Seattle Vessels.—Independent Schooners.

	Lbs.
San Jose	30,000
Tordenskjold	40,000
Yakutat	40,000
M. Endresen	35,000
Jupiter	8,000
Alaska	65,000
Constance	20,000
Wilson	22,000
Omaney	50,000
Pacific	20,000
Rolfe	15,000
Athena	40,000
Tom & Al	80,000
Corona	4,000
America	25,000
Malolo	10,000
Alvilda	12,000
Lincoln	14,000
Alten	35,000
Pacific	18,000
Seattle	45,000
Albatross	38,000
Panama	14,000
Johanna	15,000
Orient	40,000
Elsie	10,000
Uranus	15,000
Pauline	9,000
Constance	40,000
M. Endresen	50,000
Total	859,000

Company Vessels.

Chicago	80,000
Independent	100,000
Zapora	35,000
Starr	8,000
San Juan	50,000
Chicago	175,000
Scandia	50,000
Independent	70,000
Total	568,000

Halibut Landed at Seattle by Regular Steamers.

Alameda	224
Jefferson	373
Admiral Evans	139
Mariposa	171
Humboldt	507
Spokane	151
Admiral Watson	25
Despatch	34
Jefferson	114
Alameda	99
Humboldt	155
Spokane	45
Mariposa	33
Admiral Evans	366
Pariso	20
Al-Ki	104
Dolphin	56
Humboldt	43
Alameda	61
Spokane	152
Total	2872

*Boxes contain about 450 pounds of halibut, and the price quoted is for first grade fish; second grade fish brings one-half above prices.

Halibut Arrivals at Prince Rupert, B. C.

Deborah	12
Hecate	12
Andrew Kelly	12
Tuladi	12
Zorra	12
Borealis	12
Pandora	12
George E Foster	12
James Carruthers	12
Chief Skugaid	12

Chief Zibassa	12
Lord	12
Blandine	12
Carlotta G Fox	12
Chief Skugaid	12
Anna D.	12
Tide	12
Tuladi	12
Grier Starratt	12
Zorra	12
Borealis	12
Unity	12
Andrew Kelly	12
Chief Skugaid	12
Ellie	12
Pandora	12
Independent schooners	12

Total 607

Halibut Arrivals at Vancouver, B. C.

Pescawha	30
Trapp	25
Flamingo	25
Emma H.	22
Knickerbocker	75
Celestial Empire	40
Flamingo	30
Trapp	20
Emma H.	12
Celestial Empire	12

Total 362

Halibut Arrivals at Steveston, B. C.

Roman—Columbian Cold Storage Co.	20
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Halibut Arrivals at Victoria, B. C.

Jessie	14
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Porto Rico Fish Market.

San Juan, April 13.—We report the following arrivals of fish stuffs, etc.:

At San Juan.—Str. Brazos, 100 cod, 25 tcs. pollock, 10 tcs. fish, bxs. salmon, 25 bxs. bloaters; str. Borinquen, 50 tcs. cod, 33 tcs. pollock, tcs. fish.

At Ponce.—Str. Brazos, 110 tcs. 20 tcs. haddock, 20 tcs. pollock, bxs. salmon; str. Borinquen, 25 cod, 63 tcs. fish, 10 tcs. pollock; str. Ida M. Zinck, from Lunenburg, N. S., 556 tcs. and 200 bxs. cod, 200 bbls. ring.

At Mayaguez.—Str. Brazos, 20 cod, 30 tcs. pollock, 20 tcs. fish, 25 salmon; str. Borinquen, 121 tcs. 10 tcs. pollock, 150 bxs. bloaters.

For Outports.—Str. Borinquen, bxs. salmon, 7 bbls. mackerel, 250 bloaters.

Codfish.—We have been for more than a week under a heavy spell of rain, which has worked against the fish business, first by paralyzing the demand for the small and medium sizes is meager, and as for large there is none. Sales are registered of large and medium Nova Scotia and Newfoundland cod at from \$28 to \$30. for small and medium Gloucester from \$27 to \$28.50 per cask of 448 lb. net ex wharf. Inferior cod sells from \$15 to \$25 per cask.

Pollock and Haddock.—Stocks moderate and prices remain in neighborhood of \$24 per drum. Ramirez & Co.

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SCH. NORMA IN AT NEW YORK

The seiners have been doing but little the past few days out south, the fare reported today being sch. Norma, Capt. John A. McKinnon, who arrived at New York yesterday afternoon with 2500 medium fresh mack-

er. A despatch to the Times from New York this morning states that 175 barrels of fresh bloater mackerel were received from Chincoteague and Cape

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RECORD CARGO OF LOBSTERS.

Boston Expects This Species Will Reach Lowest Price.

The closing of the European market for luxuries almost put a stop to the lobster industry at Yarmouth with the result that increased shipments have been made to Boston within the past few months. Yesterday the steamer Boston of the Eastern Steamship Corporation brought in the largest consignment of lobsters ever received in this port. The vessel carried 1795 cases filled with green, squirming lobsters that will soon grace the cafe and hotel tables of Greater Boston. All told there were 214,375 lobsters on the steamer. As the great lobster industry of the north coast must seek an outlet, officers of the steamer predict that the product will sell at a lower price in Boston than ever before.

Saving the Fish.

One of the many interesting activities of the bureau of fisheries is the rescue of fishes from the temporary pens and pools formed when the Mississippi river and its tributaries subside after the annual freshets. During the fiscal year 1914 about two million hundred thousand fish of all species were saved, this number being about three times the collection of the previous year. All of these fishes would have perished from the drying and freezing of the ponds. Most of them were returned to the main streams, thus aiding in keeping them stocked with this valuable article of food which increases in value with every rise in the price of beef, pork and mutton.

Dominion Ice Reports.

As telegraphed by the Superintendent Signal Service, Quebec, to the Halifax Board of Trade: Heath Point—Dense fog east. Cape Traverse—No change. Scatarie—Heavy, open ice everywhere. Point Tupper—Strait full of ice. Grindstone—Heavy ice north and south. Byron Island and Pleasant Bay—Clear of ice. Flat Point—Heavy, open ice, stationary. Cape Race—Icebergs east, south and west.

FIVE VESSELS DOWN FROM HUB

All Have Fish for the Splitters—Gill Netters Landings Was Light.

Five more fares of fresh fish are down from Boston to split. They are schs. Mary P. Goulart, 90,000 pounds; Mary F. Sears, 50,000 pounds; Mary E. Sennett, 10,000 pounds; Richard, 25,000 pounds; Eva and Mildred 20,000 pounds. Receipts from yesterday's gill netters totalled about 25,000 pounds.

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Sch. Mary P. Goulart, via Boston, 90,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Mary F. Sears, via Boston, 50,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Mary E. Sennett, via Boston, 10,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Richard, via Boston, 25,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Eva and Mildred via Boston, 20,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Ethel, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Sawyer, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Dolphin, gill netting, 1200 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Mary F. Ruth, gill netting, 4500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Quartette, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Evelyn H., gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Lorena, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Julia May, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Sunflower, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Bessie A., gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. W. H. Moody, via Boston, 70,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Rose Dorothea, via Boston, 70,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Georgianna, shore.
Vesse's Sailed.
Sch. Georgianna, halibuting.
Sch. Edith Silveria, haddocking.
Sch. Rose Standish, haddocking.
Sch. Gov. Russell, dory handlining.
Sch. Atalanta, flitching.

TWO NETTERS LANDED TRIPS

The first netting fares to be landed by the local fleet were brought in at Lewes, Delaware, yesterday. The Cruiser had eight barrels and the Lafayette, six barrels, which were shipped to New York.

WAR AND THE BRITISH BEAM TRAWLERS

Dogger Bank May Soon Come Into Its Own Again.

If a fish could laugh, the fish in the North Sea must be grinning right down to their fins. For years this stretch of ocean has provided a living for thousands, and food for millions, and now it is safe to say that the only things that are fished for are mines. Just think of the jolly time the fish must be having—spawning and rearing large families, and quite undisturbed on their feeding grounds by the menace of steam trawlers.

In August we tried to conduct business as usual, but after we had pulled up two or three mines and sacrificed our gear to get rid of them as quickly as possible, and after two or three of my steam trawlers had been blown to glory with every human being on board, we gave up trying to gather the Harvest of the North Sea. Now we don't fish east of Portland, and I have sent most of my boats to Plymouth, not that they are of much use there, but because I feel they may as well be trying to do something.

People think that because the price of fish is so high that we must be making money much the same as usual. But that is where they make their mistake. Above a certain price the wholesaler cannot look for his usual percentage of profit, and so this enhanced price does not profit us.

And I don't see how things are going to improve after the war. Now there are too few fish; when peace is declared there will be too many. The North Sea will be thick with them—the hauls will be so tremendous that they won't be worth putting on the market—and I shouldn't even be surprised if the Dogger Bank comes into its own again.

I don't suppose many landmen have heard of the Silver Hole. It's a place in the bed of the ocean on the Dogger Bank. In the olden days it used to be full from top to bottom with fish, and many's the fortune that has been made there. The steam trawlers killed it, of course—as they killed the Dogger Bank altogether—by tearing up the mud in which the fish deposited their spawn, and so preventing the

propagation of their kind. If the war goes on for another 12 months this fishing ground will come into its own again, and the first trawler to strike the Silver Hole will, I expect, find it as rich a seam as it was in the old days.

Then there are the Goodwins. For hundreds of years French and English fishermen made a living there. Fish are funny things—nobody understands them—not even those who have studied them all their lives. For nine months out of the year there is not a fish to be seen there—I mean in the sense that the master of a trawler understands fish. And then, six weeks before Christmas, and for six weeks after they absolutely swarm.

They come to feed, of course. But why they should select the Christmas season in particular nobody has ever been able to discover. But there it is. Old fishermen say that you can set a calendar by them. What must they be doing this year—just feeding and rearing large families, and enjoying themselves as if there has never been such a thing as a trawler in the world.

For the moment the only safe place to fish in on the eastern side is off Iceland, but to get there you have to run through several mine fields, and many owners of steam trawlers don't care about asking their hands to run the risk. Now that the Atlantic is clear of German raiders, I am going to try my luck in the one fishing ground that is left to us—that is off the coast of Morocco.

Perhaps my boats will be able to make good there the losses they have suffered in the North Sea. But at present the outlook is gloomy—with not enough fish now, and the prospect of too many fish after the war is over.

I don't think business will be as usual, in the catching and selling of fish, for many a long day.—Pearsons.

FIRST VESSELS AT MAGDALENS

Advices from Magdalen Islands Tuesday announced that the first vessels of the season had arrived there on the previous day. Three fishing vessels are reported to have made harbor there for bait.

Dominion Bait Reports.

Souris, P. E. I., April 27.—Murray Harbor, East Point, Morrell and Souris reports heavy close packed ice. No lobster gear out. No herring. Queensport, April 27.—Herring scarce today. No ice. Amherst Harbor, M. I., April 27.—herring caught in net at Grindstone last night. Herring expected any moment.